

Recruit Review



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Accountability
Integrity
Respect
Teamwork
Professionalism

Hands-On Training for Week 11

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Choking Charlie is a vital part of our First Responder classes. Fortunately for us, but unfortunately for Charlie, he has a habit of getting his meatball lodged in his throat, for which we perform abdominal thrusts to clear his airway. His lack of arms makes life difficult for Charlie.



“One must learn by doing the thing, for though you think you know it, you have no certainty until you try.”

-Aristotle



During our childbirth class, our instructors performed some detailed demonstrations so we could get a good idea of what it would be like to deliver a baby out in the field. For this demonstration, Recruit Spence gets the best seat in the house.

Sergeant Anibas demonstrates the proper techniques for discovering fingerprints on a sheet of paper. Following the successful search for a set of prints, she showed us how to use our tape to lift the print off of the computer paper and to put it on to evidence paper.



Identify, Collect, And Preserve Evidence



By: Ryan Meader

On Monday and Wednesday of this week Sergeant Anibas of the Eau Claire P.D. taught our class the skills required in the collection of evidence at a crime scene. Throughout the twelve-hour block of instruction we were taught the importance of being a good Incident Commander, preserving evidence, taking good pictures, how to roll fingerprints, and how to lift a print.

We learned that before an officer can start to collect any evidence

they must first secure and protect the scene. If an officer is the first to arrive on scene they become the Incident Commander and need to have a plan of action established to effectively coordinate the operations at the scene. An important start is to set up perimeters to keep people away from the scene. It is important to keep unnecessary people from touching, moving, altering and destroying any possible evidence at the crime scene.

Sergeant Anibas stressed how important the chain of custody is to the integrity of a piece of evidence. Once a piece of evidence is collected and properly packaged and identified, the officer must be able to account for it at all times. This means that the evidence cannot be left alone at any time. One way an officer keeps track of evidence is by filling out an evidence log sheet and securing the evidence once it is collected.

Sergeant Anibas stressed the importance of taking good pictures of all evidence. She explained that good

pictures show detail, definition, scale, and consist of views from different angles. A blurry picture will not prove anything. Pictures are vital to an officer's report because they provide visual support. We also learned how to draw diagrams to scale in order to place evidence in its precise position within a crime scene in your drawing.

Everyone in the class got the chance to roll a classmate's fingerprints and also to have their prints taken. This is a skill that we learned was not as easy as it looked. It takes time and skill to be able to roll the perfect print, and be able to do it for all ten fingers. Once we had the basic concept of rolling prints we moved into lifting prints from different objects and surfaces. We got the chance to use the different types and colors of powders such as white, black, and silver and black magnetic powders. This proved to be a dusty experience for most of us. In the end everyone was able to lift at least one print but who's they are is still a mystery!

Hazardous Materials



By: David Walters

There are a lot of situations that are dangerous to a police officer. Violence is always one of them, but hazardous materials can also be placed

in this category. Officers have to respond to many accidents on the roadway, and some of these may involve hazardous materials. Sgt. DeFrang taught us the importance of being prepared when we have to respond to a hazardous material crash, spill or leak.

Normally, police officers are the first people on the scene at these accidents. This means that they have to recognize the dangers and act accordingly. Many people label the police as blue canaries. This means that they are the ones that go and check out the spill to see if it is hazardous, and their body on the ground is the sign for other responders to know that hazardous materials are present. Of course, if these materials are present, the officer will

end up seriously injured or even dead. This brought up the main point of our class, which is that police officers cannot rush into the scene. No matter how many people are hurt or dying, the officer is no good to them if he or she is hurt or dead.

We also learned that officers on scene will need to clear the other people away and set up a perimeter so, hopefully, nobody else will come into contact with the material. Also, we were given an introduction into bio terrorism.

Both of these subjects will be very useful for us. Especially now after September 11th.

Return to Constitutional Law



By: Matt Spence

On Tuesday, August 27, 2002 retired Wisconsin State Patrol Captain, Mr. Rehberg, presented his last lecture of his twenty-hour block of training by completing Miranda rights and laws of

arrest. Mr. Rehberg had the arduous task of teaching us the specific laws that surround our profession and the circumstances that can affect an arrest.

Mr. Rehberg started the afternoon by discussing with us in detail when and how our authority as law enforcement officers will be permitted in regards to entering a private residence or place of business for the purpose of investigating a crime or fighting a fire. Mr. Rehberg advised us that after the initial investigation and once we are completed we must leave. In addition, Mr. Rehberg advised us that any re-entry after this point requires that we obtain a warrant or we risk jeopardizing the case in which we are working on. Mr. Rehberg then went on to discuss with us the importance of the hot pursuit doctrine and how this will af-

fect us in our patrol.

With Mr. Rehberg's extensive experience in law enforcement, he was able to provide us with many practical and real life examples of how the laws of arrests operate. In addition to his experience in law enforcement Mr. Rehberg's background in the general field of law also allowed him to present the landmark cases and the circumstances surrounding those cases. With these two tools combined we received a great amount of knowledge and practicability regarding the laws that we will soon be enforcing.

First Responder



By: Jeff Schilling

Mr. LaMay, from Middleton, and Mr. Carbon, from Madison, accompanied Mr. Williams to help us kick off the next installment of First Responder. We started class by taking a quiz to cover what we have already

learned. Next we took other's vitals with the instructor's doing the same to ensure we were doing it correctly. It was a rough start to an adventure filled day of First responder. Mr. Carbon introduced us to the world of seizures, which he and Mr. Williams gladly demonstrated how to care for someone that had just suffered from a seizure. We were next privileged to Mr. LaMay's powerful presentation on diabetes. We covered the signs of hypo and hyper, and discussed how some of the signs may make the person seem drunk. To finish up the morning classroom Mr. Williams showed us how to place someone on a long board with a C.I.D. (Cervical Immobilization Device).

After lunch we encountered a whole new world, the world of childbirth. We got to watch a lighthearted video about delivering a baby which

showed actual child birth scenes from people at the hospital and gave us some important questions to ask when we are the first ones on the scene. Mr. Williams and Mr. Carbon were kind enough to demonstrate what equipment was needed for the childbirth process, but some of us were still thinking about the video and finding it hard to concentrate on their demonstration.

To finish up our day of First Responder we went outside and worked through some scenarios. We worked in two groups of four and one group of five on scenarios ranging from diabetic shock to a farming accident where someone lost their leg from the knee down. These final scenarios helped tie together a lot of the information that we have learned so far over the course of the program.